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contents of each New Testament writing are carefully analyzed, and the author has achieved a very clear and orderly arrangement of the materials. The Apostolic Letters are considered in detail, as are also the Catholic or General Letters.—E. W. K.

SCHOOLS OF TOMORROW. By John Dewey and Evelyn Dewey. E. P. Dutton and Company, N. Y. Pages, 316. Price, \$2.00.

This is not a text-book of education nor a discussion of new methods of teaching, nor is any attempt made in it to develop a complete theory of education or review any complete system of education. The book undertakes to show how the schools of yesterday, designed to meet the needs of yesterday, fail to meet the requirements of today. It is a description of some of the most useful and successful experimentations carried on in various parts of the country by able teachers. Some of these "experiment stations" are described in detail after they have been personally visited by the authors. The schools used for illustration were chosen because the authors already knew of them or because they were conveniently located, and as the authors stated in the introduction, do not represent all that is being done today to vitalize the school-life of children and to give greater freedom and an identification of the child's school-life with his environment and outlook. Attention is given to the part education must play in a democracy. It is one of the suggestive and valuable books that all teachers and school administrators should know thoroughly.—E. W. K.

AMERICAN IDEALS AND EDUCATION

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erty. These clauses are emphasized in importance by being placed either at the beginning or at the end of the instrument.⁵

The liberty of person and the security of property have been possessions dear to the heart and sacred in the sight of every true American from 1776 until the present hour. More than life have we loved them. For without them life would not be worth living. Sooner would we die of hunger, cold and fatigue, or perish in the conflict of bloody battle than surrender these fundamental requirements of the soul either for ourselves or our children.

But in our enthusiasm for our own rights it is easy to neglect the rights of others. There is another principle that necessity forces upon any society that continues progressive, wholesome and secure against class

interest, mob rule and a thousand other imperfections of our imperfect human nature. This is the principle of majority control. Every question not involving a moral issue should be compromised in the interest of the majority.

The compromise of a moral issue is never justified. Whenever individuals, groups or classes, have placed themselves in opposition to the great moral forces of the universe, whether among ancient or modern peoples, some punishment has been inflicted indirectly on humanity and a more severe one directly on those committing the offense. When we have worshipped Baal, Jehovah has deserted us. In making our Federal constitution we compromise the question of slavery. As a consequence, we suffered the severe pain and irreparable aftermath of one of the most destructive domestic wars known to human history. In the World War Germany sacrificed right on the altar of force. As a consequence that country brought unlimited suffering upon innocent peoples the world over, even upon unborn generations, and suffered the most inglorious military defeat since the Romans destroyed the city of the Carthaginians. We cannot afford to compromise a question of right. We have heard it said that honesty is the best policy. But no man is warranted in debating whether or not it would be the best policy for him to steal. It is best for the pupil not to cheat on examination. But he cannot afford to debate such a question. Certain fundamental moral principles have become firmly established in the hearts of civilized men the world over and he who contemplates their violation is turning his face in the direction of everlasting ruin.

All other questions should be compromised in the interest of harmony and of society as a whole. In the first place, this principle has become firmly established in our American institutions. It was the one saving principle of the convention of 1787. Brevity demands that I limit my discussion of this point very largely to the formation of our Federal constitution. In the constitution great compromises were written into permanent record. First the agreement as to the nature of congress, as to the manner of election and representation, is a splendid tribute to that real philosophic insight and wise statesmanship which avoids extremes and seeks right and justice in a mean between two ends. Two plans were offered for the establishment of our national legislature. First, the Virginia plan, offered by William Randolph, voiced the sentiments of the large states and those who believed in the Federal principle. Second, the New Jersey plan, offered by William Patterson, voiced the sentiments of the small states and those who believed in the states' rights principle. "According to the Virginia plan, the

⁵ Bryce. *The American Commonwealth*, Vol. I, pp. 437-443.